Fifteen Cents Per Week.

The Chicago Tribune.

"Wants" in "The Tribune"

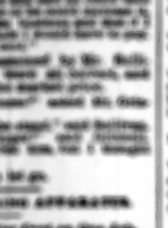
VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

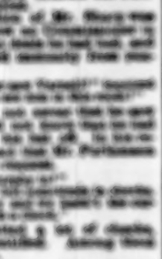
HARMONY DID NOT REIGN.

PHIL ARMOUR'S BIG LOSS.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

VARNELL'S UNDERWEAR.





DEATH IN A COLLISION.

TWELVE ARE KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT NEAR BUFFALO, N.Y.

A Freight on the Chicago & Erie Crashed Into a Construction Train, Wrecking Both Trains and Resulting in the Death of Twelve Persons and the Injury of Many Others—Three Men Killed in an Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 28.—(Special.)—Particulars of a terrible wreck on the Chicago & Erie Railroad at Brocton, five miles from here, reached this city. A construction train was on a large gang of men was sent out on the Brocton branch to put out a fire on the [illegible] bridge, between Brocton and the [illegible]. Engineer Conley, in charge of the [illegible] and [illegible] using a [illegible] some of the other [illegible] from Dunkirk to the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TOO WARM FOR A CROWD.

WON BY HEAVY HITTING.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON vs. CHICAGO

Thursday, July 28,
Friday, July 29,
Saturday, July 30.

Austin's Band
WILL GIVE
Concert at 2:30.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

A Grand Reproduction
OF
PAIN'S
The Last Days of Pompeii

The Eruption of Vesuvius,

LAKE GENEVA.
LAKE GENEVA.

REMEMBER

WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK.
SUMMER RUNNING MEETING,
5 - Races Today - 5

PANORAMA.
Points of War,
Battle of Shiloh,

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THEO. THOMAS

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY.
WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER

ARABIAN NIGHTS

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

A "LORD OF MISRULE."

Four days have passed since the murderous thief Adelbright escaped from the custody of the Sheriff. A sketch of his facts in the case have been made public. Enough is known to permit the expression of a disapprobation opinion as to the responsibility of Mr. Matson for the escape. So is work to blame for the part in the matter. His statement from personal life at the end of his term will be the severity he will have to put upon his small complaint for inexpert service and not his work into his out. Those who have the Sheriff have no control of his complete history or that he is the victim of a confidence game played by a designing and unprincipled knave. In the generosity he trusted to the honor of an unscrupulous man. He probably sympathized with one who, having been accused of a crime of trust and honor in the community was, as he believed, soon to reap the reward of his good nature. Adelbright played upon every generous impulse of Matson, and took advantage of the good nature to receive and betray the Sheriff. Matson may be described as "a lamb of good nature," and he was given more today in the Criminal Court to the consequences of the public esteem bestowed on his nature.

All this can be said, and yet the Sheriff should be held blameless. He had received his prisoners in giving the custody Adelbright not such liberty as he had. They were permitted to go out frequently on one pretext or another. When almost they were not asked merely granted. At the jail they were treated rather as privileged guests than as prisoners suspected of their liberty. The office of the jail was given up to them and their friends. They were permitted to receive visitors at most hours and to what manner they chose. Friends were admitted to their cells, as seems by a most private way by one of the Sheriff's officers—the superintendent of the house department of the jail. Adelbright was given special privileges. He was known to his jailer. He was taken out for night to work the escape, long after dark, no attention except by the Sheriff. Matson's pretext for asking this dangerous liberty was that he wanted to change his underclothing and to talk to a lawyer sometimes. What wretched pretexts are these for having a convicted prisoner taken alive from jail to a company of his friends who could easily be very exposed towards the officers of the jail! And to ask escort to Matson that there are men in the city who, if they had learned of Adelbright's movements with friends and brought the former was about to act certain facts concerning themselves, would have taken the prisoner from the Sheriff at the point of their lives! Even others known would have been to grant such favors to the prisoner and run such risks without reasons could justify for so doing.

It will be suggested—it has been suggested—that the Sheriff was imposed on to friendly to Adelbright because the latter's family is in the County Court, through collateral and no kind, are not yet convicted, and can pass on the jail during trial. We are reluctant to believe that this is the case. Matson is not an ambitious man. He would not sacrifice his principles for the love of gain. It must be admitted, however, that the conduct of some of Matson's predecessors lends credibility even to the suggestions avoided by a former Sheriff even by others to obtain a decision of the voters of Cook County in favor of the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds in order to carry favor with certain Commissioners who were interested in the bonds on account of the opportunities for plunder which the issue would afford. Matson would hardly so act in so mean a sense for the sake of a few votes nor even for jail promotion.

Matson's superiors in the escape of the prisoner claim that he fails to perform merely, and that he will not hesitate any honorable means to get back his prisoner or all his self right before the public. He has offered a reward for the recapture of Adelbright to be paid out of his own pocket. He has demanded an investigation by the grand jury. He really hopes into the matter. Yet the public do not seem to be satisfied, and there is a stronger feeling than before that the letting of prisoners should not be made a source of profit to the Sheriff, and should not allow the relations between that officer and the Commissioners unfavorably to a proper execution of the law.

Mr. Matson cannot escape from the public verdict that he was an unfit custodian for the bodies entrusted, either because he was too lax and accommodating to the proper discipline or because he has invested to grant them special indulgences. We know of no reason why they should have been specially favored. Why should they be one rule for public citizens and another for private license? If there is any difference in their treatment while in jail the advantage ought not to be in favor of the former.

THE "FELLOW SERVANT" QUESTION.

Gilbert J. Tucker, the well-known author, replies in New York, in a communication to the press calls public attention to the undeniable fact that the decision in the late Justice Woods will be empowered by its single vote to determine a question of law of great importance to three-fifths of the wage-workers of the United States and their employers. As the United States Supreme Court has stood since the death of Justice Woods it is equally divided as to the liability of an employer where an injury results to an employé from the negligence of a "fellow-servant." They stand up to a majority of one (Justice Woods voting in the affirmative), the most declared that a conductor was not a "fellow-servant" with an engineer, and held the railroad company responsible where the injury to the engineer resulted from the negligent act of the conductor in failing to give warning of the approach of another train. Last October, when the case presently substantially the same problem was brought before Justice Woods was confined to his bed by the illness which subsequently ended in his death. The court stood four to four, and according to the rule in such cases the judgment of the lower tribunal remained only a formal affirmance. A number of cases covering the "fellow-servant" question in one form or another are now on the Supreme Court docket, and the determination of the far-reaching issue will rest with the person selected by Mr. Cleveland to succeed Justice Woods.

Just the wage-workers and wage employers of the country generally aware of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Supreme Court? The "fellow-servant" question is important not only to railroad employés, but to Mr. Tucker says, to all persons employed where machinery is used in mills, factories, workshops, or vessels, in mines and quarries, and generally throughout the engineering, building, and mechanical trades. Then three-fourths of the wage-workers of the United States and their employers are directly interested in a question which must be determined by the vote of a single Judge yet to be appointed.

The "fellow-servant" question which split the Supreme Court nearly through the middle for two years. In a case like Sexton and [illegible]

[illegible] courts have adopted the exemption doctrine, while the Western tribunals have greatly modified the old rule and established a distinction between employés having individually the same duties and hours having supervisory direction and inferior employment, a relieved conference for instance, has been held not a "fellow-servant" with a brakeman, but the general representative of the company authorized to give orders and require obedience, and accordingly corporations have been in clear responsibility for the acts of a conductor in dealing with inferior employés or those of another class. The Eastern and Southern courts, however, almost without exception have opposed this doctrine. Only sought to the United States Supreme Court the Eastern Justices stood one way and the Western Justices, with one exception, the other. Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Field, Woods, Harlan, and Miller affirmed the liability doctrine, while Justices Bradley, Blatchford, Gray, and Matthews take to and opinion has been a corporation. Judge Gresham, all Woods, although appointed from a South, are circuit, was on this side, and hence it appears that were only Chief-Justice Waite the Justices divided on geographical lines. Fortunately, therefore, if either the East or the South had held one more vote among the Justices the decision would have gone the other way.

The general belief that the new Justice is to come from the South suggests a probability that the ruling declared two years ago will be set aside and the non-liability doctrine established. The Southern courts, in the days of slavery, were the first to declare this doctrine, and as a rule they have adhered to it tenaciously. The question has been one of importance only since the general use of machinery and steam power. The "fellow-servant" which has prevented adjustments in the South, and that was decided by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1841, but the opposing doctrine has made great headway in the West in recent years, and now commands the support of one-half of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. If Harrison had gone to the South he would seem that the appointment of a Justice from the South would substitute the old ruling and release employers and other employers from responsibility where one employé suffers an injury from the negligent act of another, whether the two were engaged in the line of employment or not.

THE TWELFTH STREET VIADUCT.

Mayor Harrison may be compelled to veto the Twelfth street viaduct ordinance passed by the Council Monday night in order to save the city from heavy liabilities likely to grow out of the injury to adjacent property. United Rib ordinances granting the right of way into the city to the Western Indiana Road that connection is conceded to pay for a viaduct over its tracks and the appropriation depends from the measure vote. It is not likely that the Mayor will veto the ordinance, but if he does the Council Monday night has that the damages would be light, inasmuch as two railroad companies own most of the property likely to be damaged. It does not follow from such ordinances, however, that the city will not be liable for the full amount of the damages. In fact, it is very known that both the corporations referred to will make vigorous efforts to collect the damages from the city. The Western Indiana people will try to make the damages offset the cost of the part of the viaduct and the approaches. The other corporations will not be slow in pressing to claims. It is fairly, under the circumstances, that the city will be subjected to a large sum—probably half a million dollars—and for a viaduct which is not likely to be satisfactory. If it is both necessary that the Mayor should withhold his approval of the ordinance the matter would be left in the hands of the Judges during the first week of next month.

COLORED TROOPS BAY OVER.

The Department of the Interior Military Encampment, to be held in Chicago next October, has from a sensible thing in securing the order of General Schofield declining to the competitive drill colored companies regularly quartered into the United States. The Supreme Court did so as have before against the Civil Rights act, but the spirit of that act still survives in every honorable and patriotic breast. To deprive citizens with a spark of love in the heart for his country and ready to fight for the Republic without having had it would be an outrage to keep the colored people representation in the proposed encampment. If such an invitation were to be practiced the encampment should be held at Charleston or some other Southern city. Chicago, of all cities in the country, should not be disgraced by such a survival of old-time race prejudice. Now that the wrong has been righted, public sentiment, which was approaching into opposition, will soften into sympathetic support.

The present colored population of the country is not less than seven millions, and should not be singled out for invidious distinction. It is true our Southern congress declined to go to the Washington encampment because the color line was not drawn, and two other companies from that section subsequently withdrew, but it is to the credit of the Governors that the course of those three companies was not generally approved. The commercial value of colored men will long survive emancipation. Chicago will gladly welcome the militia of every State, not excepting any Southern State, no matter how officers with the blood of treason, the record of that there may be, but it would rather dispense with every Southern company that hauls the race which not only proved the main bread of the Union achieve and the Union cause in every emergency but has furnished not less than 10,000 troops, nearly half of whom fell in the service of their country. One of the bravest of Chicago's boys was Col. Brown, the leading the colored regiment at Petersburg. The original order of invitation, if unrevoked, would have been as much to the memory of every white and officer of a colored regiment.

Gen. Sherman, the Gen. Drum, they or they not have been responsible for the result offered brought him to the high excitement of the country. Is not just now it is not worth while to reopen into the responsibility of the President of the Administration. The day without doing is that the Order had to be rescinded. If Mr. Cleveland did not use the discretion of having made the Order entered no record he is by no means the only President who can take the best of a heroic charge from an enraged loyalty.

GOLDEN'S ANTI-CATHOLIC PUBLICATION.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, if he be still entitled to wear those prefixes, has been moved to write an article in the August number of the North American Review in which he makes some remarkable charges against the Roman Catholic Church, from the points of which he has not been elected. These are to the effect, first, that an effort is being made to Germanize the Church and, through it the American people; and, second, that it is the policy of the Church to undermine the American political system and to promote the secretary and other temporal objects of the ecclesiastical machine by getting control of politics and politicians.

As to the first proposal Dr. McGlynn openly states his belief that the German clergymen are conspiring to pervert the assimilation of their immigrant countrymen and their children to the American type, and to this end are working to enforce the study of German in the public as well as the parochial schools. In these ideas he specially the case in Wisconsin and in the Union of the Northern Missouri, and adds:

The men of conscious loss both of German patriotism and of love for the religious faith of their fathers are found in the ranks of the Lutheran Church. There is not the slightest danger that Americans are going to be Germanized. The process of assimilation does not work in that direction. The first, and still more the second, generation of German immigrants' children take on the American, not the German type. The only foreigners who do not readily assimilate are the Russian and Bohemian of Europe and Bohemia, who readily believe and advocate their un-American doctrines. But even if the change were true Americans would much rather be Germanized than Hungarized or Bohemianized.

As to the second charge of interference with our public schools and politics it carries nothing new. It was the same made by the old Know-Nothing party in the fifties, and the changes have been very upon it ever since. Sometimes, however, our public schools are yearly increasing in numbers and efficiency, and do not appear to suffer from Roman Catholic influence. If the time comes when such interference is manifest or politicians seek to make capital by appropriating money or lands to Catholic or any other private institutions, in violation of the law, the people will make their sentiments apparent in an unmistakable manner. The whole American people will arise in three weeks and put it down, and it may be added that if any attempt is made to carry out the un-American doctrines of Baltimore and Rome they will do the same. Dr. McGlynn's battle may or may not be colored by religious influence, but should such an attempt be made as he charges he need have no fears that the American people will not stamp it out as effectually as they would the vote peculiar Bolshevism. If he has made the speech to gain speaking for his own platform he will also fail.

Mr. Oscar C. Cressey, the grand-trust contractor, ought to pay or secure into the Treasury of Cook County some $5,000 of public money which he has now unlawfully and fraudulently stopped and still retains. According to his statement to Judge Jamieson's court the other day he charged the county for 60 car-loads of gravel which he never delivered. The following extract from his testimony will explain:

"How much gravel did you have on 60 cars which you say you delivered?"

"I do not know. I have had all to do with."

"Did you charge?"

"I did charge [illegible] I gave [illegible] to Price, $1,000 to Prescott and Kimberly, $500 to Prescott and $500 to Clark some. I also paid for a number of [illegible] and $75 to me."

"How much did you for 60 cars at $15 [illegible] cars?"

"I [illegible]"

"How many cars delivered?"

"I [illegible]"

"How much did you get [illegible] for them?"

"I got [illegible]"

"I paid out for labor?"

"I guess so."

For the balance of $5,000 drawn from the County Treasury and pocketed by Cressey no some received any statement whatever. It further appears from the testimony of the witness that after about 60 cars of gravel were delivered he was notified by Price and Clark that no more was required—the grade was "running into the Lecture" and spreading out over the roads and byways of the surrounding country. Cressey, however, insisted on delivering more gravel. The car, it is to be presumed, were not well filled under the circumstances. It is safe to say that each of the 60 car-loads delivered after Cressey had certain more than $7 worth of gravel. The remainder was price was therefore a clear steal. The total sum here been about $5,000 on the part of the corporation. Cressey's fraudulent profit therefore may be placed at $5,000. The gravel-road contractor, who was temporarily out money by that ancient scheme "I Do," Kane, true knave as a county contractor of long standing little lower could be expected, ought to send a check to the County Treasurer for this amount. He has seen the error of his ways and ought to make restitution. As a church member, the representative of an old and respected family, he cannot afford to retain the stolen money. If he fails to return it of course it will be the duty of the County Attorney to proceed against him.

Persons are witnesses were examined in the vacation hours case yesterday in Judge Jamieson's court, and the cross-examination of Lieut. Schlaack was completed. This is a good work for one day. If the rule is kept up the examination of those who are to testify for them will be concluded this week. Traces of those who were examined yesterday testified to some new act of corruption or glossier on the part of some one of the defendants. Nearly all of them paid money to Adelbright for various purposes. Carroll and Roy were badly cancelled also. Wagenecke and Van Pelt suffered most at the Commissioners' collections. Van Pelt was badly damaged, however. He let there seem to be very little material evidence against Oliver and Cashman save that in relation to their attendance at the conspiracy meeting in the janitor's room in the Court-House building when Adelbright was appointed bonds attorney to Commissioner. Among the interesting bits of evidence yesterday was that a $50 suit of silk underwear, purchased by Barry Carroll for his personal use, was charged to the county as a bale of goods—the price being $50. Just how Wing tried the county for a suspension was known in the name of E. C. Walker and W. J. Power without the authority of either the latter of the transaction was published in The Tribune last April; that Quirk and Wm. Wagenecke, the latter the ex-Commissioner, collected mileage some from Cook, the country doctor, and W. J. Haney, a druggist, Carroll figured conspicuously as a collector of bonds, but the amounts were small. Fick, the stock-yard man; Smith of Tuttle & Smith, produce dealers; Sharp, a carpet salesman; Goldsmith, a grocer, paid "assessments" to Adelbright for the "boys" in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. A couple of witnesses corroborated Roger concerning the latter's collections for the "boys." Notwithstanding the number of witnesses yesterday was a comparatively light day so far as the amount of the "haulm" which is now covers was paid is concerned. Great praise is due to the presiding judge for his prompt rulings and to the prosecuting attorneys for their skillful arrangements to expedite the case.

Ex-Mayor Swanson before leaving Chicago for his trip around the world, which he should have entered on six years ago for the good of the city, has expressed his opinion about Adelbright and the bonding process as follows:

Adelbright is a good-natured fellow, and not a shrewd man. He is the last person in the world to have planned the steal. He was put up to it by others, and they in turn by others. Adelbright was a mere tool in the hands of his associates, who were more than he. He was not the man who was to receive the money. He was to get a salary and his expenses. He was not to receive any money. He was not to receive any money. He was not to receive any money

WORK ON THE LAND BILL.

HE LEFT BUT THE VAULT.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

GRAND MARAIS

The New Port Town on Lake Superior.

The Gateway of the Great Vermilion Iron Range.

The Base of Supplies for the Whole Country on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

The County Seat of Cook County, Minnesota.

This Magnificent Harbor

is as near to the Vermilion Iron Range as Ashland to the Gogebic. It is nearer to Chicago and Cleveland by water than Ashland by about 60 miles; nearer than Two Harbors by about 85 miles; nearer than Duluth by about 100 miles.

It is the acknowledged BEST HARBOR on the north shore, and about the only one which a ship can safely make in a storm. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has long recognized the great natural advantages and future commercial importance of this point, and has caused accurate surveys of the harbor to be made, built an extensive pier and large lighthouse, and dredged an area sufficient for the present needs to a depth of 18 feet, at a cost of about

$80,000.

GRAND MARAIS is the natural outlet for the GREATEST IRON RANGE in the WORLD, which is now being rapidly developed with millions of capital, and by the ablest railroad and mining men that our country affords. It is also destined to be the manufacturing and shipping point for

Inexhaustible Forests of Pine,

Yet untouched, as well as vast quantities of cedar, hemlock, and birch.

As a Summer Resort nothing in the Northwest can equal it; always a cool breeze and cool summer nights; magnificent fishing and hunting, and the most varied and romantic scenery in America.

To the Great Harbors Come the Great Cities.

The town is now platted, and separate one-fifths of the lots will be offered to the public as follows: One-fifth at CHICAGO Aug. 16 at 10 a. m. till 3 p. m. of Aug. 26, at CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD, 180 La Salle-st.; at Milwaukee Aug. 4th; Duluth, Aug. 9th; Minneapolis, Aug. 11th; St. Paul, Aug. 13th.

For plats and further information apply to Secretary Chicago Real Estate Board, or JOHN F. DUREE, Sec. of Grand Marais Real Estate & Improvement Co., Room 18 Mack Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 133 State-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WHITE DRESSES TODAY AT 1/2 ONE-HALF PRICE.

Come Early and Secure the Best.

All Must Be Sold Before Inventory.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED

PROFILE HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA. The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Frascati Park House, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Pleasant Point House,

MUST VISIT KANSAS CITY.

THE CONVENTION ASSURED FOR 1892—RATES AS FOR CONCERTS.

Delegation of Over One Hundred from the Western Metropolis Expects Big Attendance with an Address and a Free-for-Big Request to Visit There—The Invitation Backed Up by 50,000 Public School Children—A Reception Tendered the President Accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Kansas City delegation which came to Washington to invite the President to visit Kansas City during the encampment Wednesday was more successful even than its most sanguine members had expected. Their visit was the first boom of importance and caused considerable excitement in official circles, and as soon as the President entered the room and Mr. McDonald, who presented the party, had introduced Gen. Warner, Chairman of the delegation, and each of the other members in turn, Wilson McDonald rose over Mr. Allen afterward and addressed the President in the following words:

Mr. President: This delegation represents the business, professional, manufacturing, banking and other interests of Kansas, outside of Kansas City, Kansas, and is here to request you to visit Kansas City, Kansas, during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in that city next September. We represent a population of 50,000 people, and we have the assurance of the Governor of the State of Kansas, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Nebraska, the Governor of Colorado, the Governor of Iowa, the Governor of Oklahoma, the Governor of Indian Territory, the Governor of New Mexico, the Governor of Arizona, the Governor of Utah, the Governor of Wyoming, the Governor of Montana, the Governor of Idaho, the Governor of Washington, the Governor of Oregon, the Governor of California, the Governor of Nevada, the Governor of North Dakota, the Governor of South Dakota, the Governor of Minnesota, the Governor of Wisconsin, the Governor of Illinois, the Governor of Michigan, the Governor of Indiana, the Governor of Ohio, the Governor of Kentucky, the Governor of Tennessee, the Governor of Mississippi, the Governor of Louisiana, the Governor of Arkansas, the Governor of Texas, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Kansas, the Governor of Alabama, the Governor of Georgia, the Governor of Florida, the Governor of South Carolina, the Governor of North Carolina, the Governor of Virginia, the Governor of West Virginia, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governor of New York, the Governor of Vermont, the Governor of New Hampshire, the Governor of Maine, the Governor of Massachusetts, the Governor of Rhode Island, the Governor of Connecticut, the Governor of New Jersey, the Governor of Delaware, the Governor of Maryland, the Governor of the District of Columbia, the Governor of Alaska, the Governor of Hawaii, the Governor of Porto Rico, the Governor of Cuba, the Governor of Jamaica, the Governor of Trinidad, the Governor of Barbadoes, the Governor of Bermuda, the Governor of the Bahamas, the Governor of Canada, the Governor of Newfoundland, the Governor of Mexico, the Governor of Central America, the Governor of South America, the Governor of Europe, the Governor of Asia, the Governor of Africa, the Governor of Australia, the Governor of the Islands of the Sea, the Governor of the Universe, and the Governor of Kansas City, Kansas, and all of them have assured us that they will be present at the encampment if you will visit Kansas City, Kansas, during the encampment. We represent a population of 50,000 people, and we have the assurance of the Governor of the State of Kansas, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Nebraska, the Governor of Colorado, the Governor of Iowa, the Governor of Oklahoma, the Governor of Indian Territory, the Governor of New Mexico, the Governor of Arizona, the Governor of Utah, the Governor of Wyoming, the Governor of Montana, the Governor of Idaho, the Governor of Washington, the Governor of Oregon, the Governor of California, the Governor of Nevada, the Governor of North Dakota, the Governor of South Dakota, the Governor of Minnesota, the Governor of Wisconsin, the Governor of Illinois, the Governor of Michigan, the Governor of Indiana, the Governor of Ohio, the Governor of Kentucky, the Governor of Tennessee, the Governor of Mississippi, the Governor of Louisiana, the Governor of Arkansas, the Governor of Texas, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Kansas, the Governor of Alabama, the Governor of Georgia, the Governor of Florida, the Governor of South Carolina, the Governor of North Carolina, the Governor of Virginia, the Governor of West Virginia, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governor of New York, the Governor of Vermont, the Governor of New Hampshire, the Governor of Maine, the Governor of Massachusetts, the Governor of Rhode Island, the Governor of Connecticut, the Governor of New Jersey, the Governor of Delaware, the Governor of Maryland, the Governor of the District of Columbia, the Governor of Alaska, the Governor of Hawaii, the Governor of Porto Rico, the Governor of Cuba, the Governor of Jamaica, the Governor of Trinidad, the Governor of Barbadoes, the Governor of Bermuda, the Governor of the Bahamas, the Governor of Canada, the Governor of Newfoundland, the Governor of Mexico, the Governor of Central America, the Governor of South America, the Governor of Europe, the Governor of Asia, the Governor of Africa, the Governor of Australia, the Governor of the Islands of the Sea, the Governor of the Universe, and the Governor of Kansas City, Kansas, and all of them have assured us that they will be present at the encampment if you will visit Kansas City, Kansas, during the encampment.

A VIRGINIA LYNCHING.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

LAKE HARBOR NEWS.

DISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA
Indianapolis Classical Schools.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.
ST. DEACON ACADEMY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.
CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE
Todd Seminary for Boys,
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BRYANT SCHOOL
HOWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
Illinois Conservatory of Music.
CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE
GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.
UNION COLLEGE OF LAW
DOCTOR
J. CRESAP McCOY
AND
DOCTOR
HENRY G. WILDMAN
LATE OF
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.
Office [388 MICHIGAN-AV., 228 STATE STREET.] Chicago
Catarrh Cured.
388 Michigan-av., Chicago.
AREND'S KUMISS
BLANCARD'S PILLS
TAR-OID
PILES. ITCH
WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

...o & Atlantic Railway Co.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BUSINESS.

McCOY

LDMAN

NEW YORK.

UMISS.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

133 & 135 State-st.

FORCING-SALE PRICES!

Our Entire Stock Marked Down.

This is an excellent opportunity to buy desirable merchandise at about half regular prices. Everything marked at prices that must sell.

THE LOWEST YET.

SATINES.

...c quality reduced to.....8c
...c quality reduced to.....10c
...c quality reduced to.....12c

Extra Fine French Satines.

...c quality reduced to.....15c
...c quality reduced to.....20c
...c quality reduced to.....25c

Fancy French Ginghams

...c quality reduced to.....8c

India Linens.

...c quality reduced to.....7½c

Lawn Checks.

...c quality reduced to.....10c

DESIRABLE

LACES.

Sweeping Reductions.

Black Spanish Guipure Flouncing, 40 inches wide, $1.25 yard; reduced from $1.75.

Fine Egyptian Lace Flouncing, 45 inches wide, 50c yard; reduced from 65c.

Very fine Two-Toned Oriental Lace, 9 inches wide, 15c yard; reduced from 25c.

Very fine Two-Tone Oriental Lace, 7 inches wide, 10c yard; reduced from 15c.

Black and Cream All-Wool Net for Dress Grenadine, 27 inches wide, 50c yard; reduced from $1.00.

PROPOSALS

FOR

STEAM HEATING

AND

WATER SUPPLY.

MONUMENTS

STATE LINE

FOR MONTREAL,

VIA NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Frank G. Bayer goes to Washington this morning on a fishing trip.

Sergeant Callahan, Bicycle Squad, Central Station, has resigned.

Sunday last received: Blankets, Pearl, Whitney Place, Jamieson Station, Pearl, Omaha, Fairfield Street and Depot.

John B. Peach, a fireman, 36, committed suicide yesterday at his home, No. 267 Sedgwick street, by shooting himself in the right temple. He was poor and out of work.

Dr. Wyatt Carter Owen, President of the Owen Fluoroleine Company, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at No. 200 Randolph street. He was in perfect health when he retired. Heart trouble the probable cause.

Harry Hooper, while walking in front of a new building going up on the Old West Division street, was struck on the head by a falling brick. He was taken to the Jones or the Mercy Hospital, but refused admittance to both. He was then taken to the County Hospital, and given medical aid. His injuries are not serious.

The case against Alphonse Torres, the Chicago bank defaulter, has begun before Judge Baker. Baker pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Assistant States Attorney Hanley, Hanley and Mr. Baker appeared for the defense, and Assistant States Attorney Longenecker represented the prosecution.

Mrs. Bertha Gibbons, an old and feeble-minded Norwegian, living at No. 64 North Halsted street, jumped into the river yesterday at the Kinzie street bridge. Frank Kuhn of No. 90 North Halsted street and Ole Nelson, who live on the grade to be entered and their names given.

Benjamin F. Parry, whose conference on grain throughout the West have been much in demand of late, arrived from the Northwest this morning. He says that while in Minneapolis he was informed that Mr. Leiter had left for Chicago. The officers of Leiter, Parry & Farwell, Limited, are: President, Levi Z. Leiter; Vice-President, B. F. Parry; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph T. Farwell. The firm has been in existence for about two years, and has been very successful.

Rev. Dr. Barrows, who is conducting the Columbian Parliament of Religions, has received a letter from Archbishop Ireland, in which the latter says that he will be unable to be present at the meeting of the Parliament, but that he will send a paper to be read in his absence.

A Norwegian girl with a pale, transparent complexion, and with a bundle of clothes in her hand, was found wandering in the streets last night by Officer Hanson. She was taken to the Harrison Street Station, and a promising witness will not be allowed to leave the city. The officers are working on the case, and hope to find the guilty party.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday announcing the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Bickerdike, wife of Edward Bickerdike, at Ottawa, Ont. Mrs. Bickerdike was a sister of Mrs. Charles Counselman, and was well known in this city. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Counselman, No. 1,000 Michigan avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning.

A Chicago courtesy to all the representatives of the press, while attending freight yards, and those who have not received a pass can obtain one by calling at the office of the superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, Exchange building, Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington streets.

Justice C. Barrett, the authorship to be known of the Continental Bank element in the grazing fields, has arranged which charge Peter Schuttler, General Director of the Chicago Drainage Canal, with criminal libel. The complaint, which was made before Justice Barrett, charges that Schuttler published in the Chicago Times, Chicago Herald, Springfield Register, Chicago Inter Ocean and Springfield Journal, on the dates as set forth in the complaint, that Barrett, in his capacity as Justice of the Peace, had been guilty of certain corrupt practices in connection with the Drainage Canal matter. Justice Barrett will be examined this morning.

Mrs. Alice F. Hooper, Superintendent of the Chicago Training School for Nurses, has resigned her position, and will be succeeded by Miss Isabella Stevenson, who has been assistant superintendent of the school for the past two years. Miss Stevenson is a graduate of the school, and has been connected with it since its organization. She is a lady of rare executive ability, and has had much experience in the management of hospitals. Miss Hooper will leave the city in a few days for a visit to her former home in Boston.

The office of Superintendent of Police in this city will soon be filled. Mayor Harrison will appoint one of the following gentlemen: Inspector Bonfield, Inspector Hunt, Captain Schaack, Captain Wing, Captain Stuart, Captain Ward, Captain Hahn, Captain Chapman, Captain Hubbard, Captain Lawler, Captain Shea, Captain Black, Captain Hoffman, Captain Ryan, Captain Kipley, Captain Wheeler, Captain Ahern, Captain Schuettler, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Stanton, Captain Wallace, Captain Hunt

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

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BUSINESS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FUEL AND COAL LANDS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARD AND LODGING.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

LOST—OFF CLOTHING.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, DESKS, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

HOUSES WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

TO LEASE.

LIVERY STABLES.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

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